used for fishing in shallow waters, frequently around the mouths of the Siaton and Canaway Rivers; the catch is usually small Hinok, Subad-subad, Tigue (Tigi), Dalangan Balawis, Aso-os, and Giseo. 228

Kayakag Net

The kayakag is a twine gill net used to catch Bangsi and Balo (flying fish and garfish). Umali states kayakag-pamalo is a "gill net for taking balo (garfish) in Negros Oriental Province."[65] The top of the net has floats made from the dried fruit of the bito-on tree to keep the net near the surface. There are two types of kayakag nets: one is about 1,000 feet long and 12 feet wide and used on moonlit nights. During moonless nights a shorter net is employed, about 600 feet long and only 6 feet wide. Some very short kayakags, 4 feet wide and 25 feet long, were seen in Barrio Cabangahan. 228 227

Tapsay Net

The tapsay, an abaca net (sometimes twine), is used only in shallow water. Two men each hold the top corners while two helpers step on the lower corners to submerge this part. Several assistants with pieces of coconut husk tied to strings pull (scarelines) these devices rapidly through the water, simulating a large fish's wake. This frightens smaller fish into the partially submerged net, that is jerked to the surface when the fish are in the center. This net is infrequently seen in Siaton; no 228 [227]

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[65] Umali, op. cit., p. 111.